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## COLLEGIATE EDUCATION IN LIBERIA.

Liberia College has been in existence since 1852, when it was founded, though its operations did not commence till about nine years later. It was not to be expected that an institution of the kind, established under difficulties, would at once take root and thrive vigorously. It had to pass through the necessary stage of experience in order to find for itself modes of adaptation suitable to accomplish its work of successfully training the minds of Africans in their own home.

With Dr. Blyden as President, the College is recommencing the prosecution of its mission under the most favorable auspices. Dr. Blyden, in the very full but modest circular detailing the aims and needs of the College, significantly hints that "it is now proposed to take a new departure." This quiet suggestion, coming in close connection with a statement of the intention of the authorities to extend the advantages offered by the College to students, "not only from all parts of the Republic, but from other settlements along the coast and from the tribes in the interior," speaks volumes for the Negro race and its prospects, when it is the decided utterance of the able President, who, as the champion of the claims of the Negro for a system of education under which his manhood and native instincts may be cultivated and developed, had always been pining for an opportunity such as is offered by the new state of things which attend the recommencement of the work of Liberia College, to carry out the manly suggestion with which his writings abound, and have made the world familiar.

Liberia College supplies, in the enlarged view which it now takes of its obligations and duties, an important factor essential to the success of Dr. Blyden's plans. He has laid the foundation for doing his work with efficiency. The Liberian Legislature has nobly come forward to support so worthy an object, by voting out of its limited means a considerable sum for educational purposes.

## AIMS AND NEEDS OF LIBERIA COLLEGE.

Liberia College was founded for the purpose of affording an opportunity to Negro youth of native or foreign birth to secure a liberal education.

The College is at present situated at Monrovia, the capital of Liberia, on a beautiful elevation at the western extremity of the town, commanding a fine view of the sea and of the town. The location is pleasant and healthy, but it is proposed, as soon as practicable, to remove the College operations to an interior site, where greater salubrity will be secured, and where it will be accessible to the aborigines, and have more extensive grounds for cultivation.

The fact that the population of Liberia is rapidly increasing by accessions of Negroes from the United States and from among the aborigines, as our settlements extend into the interior, and that the means of higher education are so limited, make it important that the work of the College should be enlarged and extended.

From various causes, which need not be here detailed, the College has not been as efficient as it might be. The difficulties which have hampered its progress, however, have been of an accidental or temporary nature.

It is now proposed to take a new departure. It is expected that students will avail themselves of the advantages of the College not only from all parts of the Republic, but from other settlements along the coast, and from the tribes in the interior.

In respect to funds, the Trustees feel that in view of the increased work which lies before them, they will urgently need far larger pecuniary assistance than the institution has yet had.

Increased endowments are necessary to enable the institution to hold its position and fulfil its functions as a College.

It is the object of the Trustees to encourage and assist needy boys, who give promise of usefulness, especially from among the aborigines, to obtain a liberal education. To this end they earnestly solicit the establishment of permanent scholarships.

Professorships of Ancient Languages and Mathematics are provided for. There is urgent need now for endowments of Professorships in the departments of the Moral and Physical Sciences, of Jurisprudence, and of Arabic and the native vernaculars.

We need invested funds for the erection, from time to time, of suitable buildings, for the steady increase of apparatus, cabinet, and library, with other accessories of a liberal education.

The instruction given in Liberia College may be divided into two general heads, Preparatory and Collegiate. Students are admitted to

the Preparatory Department at the age of thirteen years, and a three years' course in this school prepares them to enter the Freshman class of the College.

For admission to the lowest class of the Preparatory School the candidate should be able to read fluently, spell simple words readily, and form letters with the pen with facility.

The studies pursued in the different classes of the Preparatory Department are Reading, Spelling, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra,—through simple Equations, Latin Grammar and Reader, and Greek Grammar as far as syntax.

The Collegiate Department embraces the usual four years of study in the regular classes—viz. Freshman, Sophomore, Junior and Senior.

The studies pursued in the College are English Language and Literature, Latin, Greek, Arabic and Native Languages, Mathematics, Natural Science, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Political Science, History, and Jurisprudence.

Candidates for the Freshman class must not be under fifteen years of age, and will be required to pass a satisfactory examination in Reading, Writing, Orthography, English Grammar, Latin Grammar and construing of simple sentences; Greek Grammar as far as the verbs, Arithmetic, and Algebra to simple Equations. Students who satisfactorily complete their course of study will receive the degree of *Bachelor of Arts*. Ladies who desire can take the regular college course.

The College being a state Institution, is in no way connected with any sectarian or religious organization; yet the design of its founders was to incorporate the teachings of the Bible with its appropriate course of studies, and to conduct all its operations according to the teachings of Christianity.

Text books used in the different studies pursued will be furnished to students at a moderate charge.

The Academical year is divided into three terms, as follows, to wit: The first term begins the first Monday in February and continues ten weeks to the middle of April. Vacation two weeks. The second term begins on the first of May and continues ten weeks, to the middle of July. Vacation four weeks. The third term begins on the 15th of August and continues to the middle of November.

Examination in all classes are held at the close of the second and third terms upon all the studies pursued during these respective periods.

The tuition, which must in all cases be paid in advance, is for the Collegiate Department, *Ten dollars* or about *Two pounds* sterling per term; in the Preparatory Department, *Two dollars* or about *eight shillings* per term.

Students are required to present the Treasurer's receipt for tuition

fee to the President at the opening of each term, before their names can be enrolled in their classes.

No provision is at present made for boarding the students in the College building; but board may be had in respectable families in the neighborhood of the College, prices varying from ten to twelve dollars, or from two pounds to two pounds ten shillings sterling per month. The charges for one year, for students from abroad, including all expenses, will vary from one hundred and fifty to two hundred dollars, or from thirty to forty pounds sterling, according to the disposition of the students.

Students providing their own room furniture may find lodging accommodation in the Collège building.

It is earnestly hoped that a prompt and liberal response will be given to the appeal in this circular by all who recognize the importance and responsibility of Liberia in connection with the millions accessible to her influence in Africa, and with the Negro race everywhere.

Moneys contributed, endowments made, or sums bequeathed in wills should be carefully directed to the TRUSTEES OF DONATIONS FOR EDUCATION IN LIBERIA, BOSTON, Mass., U. S. A., or to the TRUSTEES OF LIBERIA COLLEGE, Liberia, West Africa.

Applications for admission should be made, by letter, to

EDWARD W. BLYDEN,

*President Liberia College, Monrovia, Liberia.*

*Executive Committee*—G. W. GIBSON, B. P. YATES, W. M. DAVIS,  
JAMES E. MOORE, *Treasurer.* H. D. BROWN, *Secretary.*

## LIBERIAN AFFAIRS.

LETTER FROM REV. DR. BLYDEN.

MONROVIA, January 18, 1881.

My Dear Sir:

I was inaugurated President of Liberia College on the 5th inst. My inaugural address was listened to by a large audience, among whom were all the members of the Legislature, the President and Cabinet, and other distinguished persons. The subject was:—"The aims and methods of a liberal education for the African." The Board of Trustees, at a full meeting held a few days later, passed a resolution authorizing the publication in pamphlet form of the proceedings. Hon. G. W. Gibson, as acting president of the Board of Trustees, made the opening address and delivered the keys. Professor Freeman's speech closed the proceedings.



My relations with the Board of Trustees are of the most cordial character, and the majority are in favor of at once removing the College from Monrovia. All that is now needed is money enough to construct a few plain buildings in native style on the site given by citizens of Clay-Ashland, three miles back from the St. Paul's river, on the Boporo road, and on the line along which Brewerville is extending. Mr. Moses Ricks and Senator Coleman have each given fifty acres of land, and Mr. Benjamin Anderson, the surveyor, has promised 100 acres in the same neighborhood for the use of the College. I have written to friends, asking their assistance. Perhaps you may be able to interest some wealthy persons in our behalf.

Mrs. Mary Garnet Barboza, daughter of Dr. Henry Highland Garnet, of New York, arrived here on the 31st ult., to open a female school at Brewerville, and has been most kindly received. The Mayor of Monrovia, Mr. T. G. Fuller, gave a reception at his house, at which she was introduced to the leading citizens. She was publicly received in the Baptist Church at Brewerville. Mr. Munden, the chief man of the settlement and a Presbyterian elder, making the address of welcome. Mr. Sidney Washington, an old settler, living in the neighborhood, offered to give for her school fifty acres of land near Vonswah, the Mohammedan settlement. Of course, the offer was accepted, as there is no land which she could get from the Government so conveniently situated. The meeting was most enthusiastic and left a very pleasing impression upon the lady. Secretary of State Gibson and his brother, Senator from Cape Palmas, Professor Freeman, the School Commissioner, Mr. A. B. King, and several others were present. The "Arkansas Refugees," whom her father had so kindly assisted in New York, were there to welcome her.

Mr. Newton, the leader, in reply to her question as to how he liked the country, answered, "I would not go back to America to live for this house (the Baptist Church) full of gold," and added, "we were told in New York that we would not live here three months: but here we all are after six months in good health, having lost only one little child, while during the few days we stayed in New York we buried several of our number." Mrs. Barboza was most agreeably surprised at the appearance of the settlement; the evidence of industry and thrift on every hand, and the respectable and respectful deportment of the people. She remarked to me, "What a change for the better has come over these people since I saw them last May in New York!" And indeed there is a wonderful change—a change wrought everywhere by the consciousness of freedom and a sense of proprietorship. Mrs. Barboza is now comfortably settled at Brewerville, having moved up on the 10th inst., with all her family and baggage. I saw them safely at home yesterday, surrounded by a number of Mohammedan boys from Boporo,

delighted at her playing on the organ. She evidently has a great and interesting field before her, and I think realizes her responsibilities and privileges. I hope she will soon be able to put up suitable buildings on the land granted to her and start on her great work. Both Americans and Aborigines are proud of her presence.

Mr. Simon Davis, assistant leader of the "Arkansas Refugees," is an energetic man, and has a great deal of land cleared. He says that if he had had the coffee plants when he first arrived he would have been able to set out 2,000 trees two weeks afterward. Unfortunately, however, he had not the means to buy the scions he wanted, so he had to devote his time to planting potatoes and cassadas and only a little coffee. His wife brought some potatoes to Mrs. Barboza, raised by them since they came out. "In New York," she said, "we had nothing when your father and other friends helped us, now we have land with young crops." This is certainly a great change.

Yours very sincerely,

EDW'D W. BLYDEN.

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## THE LATE EX-PRESIDENT WARNER.

LETTER FROM REV. DR. BLYDEN.

Monrovia, December 2, 1880.

MY DEAR SIR:

You will be surprised and grieved to learn of the very serious loss sustained by Liberia and the cause of progress in Africa, by the almost sudden death of our friend and brother Hon. D. B. Warner.

His complaint was heart-disease, of which he was conscious, and expected that at any moment he might be called away. He was at his place of business on the morning of November 30th. About noon he returned to his house feeling tired, and was taken with a fit about one o'clock. He never spoke again and at twelve and a half o'clock on the morning of the first inst., he breathed his last, on the fifty-eighth anniversary of the great battle between the first colonists and the natives or slave traders, which decided whether a Christian colony of Negroes should be planted on these shores.

Liberia has sustained an irreparable loss, and I am glad to see that the people feel it. The announcement of the sad event caused universal and unaffected grief. The largest number of people gathered at his funeral ever seen on similar occasions in this city, and the Aboriginal element outnumbered the American. It was a spontaneous and heartfelt tribute to a great and useful man. His exemplary life and charac-

ter found eloquent delineation from the lips of four different ministers of the different denominations.

I have known Mr. Warner intimately for twenty-six years, and I have never known him to indulge, under any circumstances, in any word or deed that had in it even the semblance of untruth. He was honest, not from policy's sake, but from an innate principle, founded on the fear of God and the love of man. His life was a happy illustration of the golden rule. He was born in 1815; emigrated to Liberia in 1823.

His last appearance in public was two days before his death, when I delivered in the Baptist Church, a discourse commemorative of the life and services of Lott Cary, apropos of the centenary of his birth. Mr. Warner gave on that occasion, to the delight of the large audience, a running account of his experience in the early days of Liberia. He opened his remarks by saying: "This is an occasion for memory and for tears," and seemed much affected throughout his address.

Yours very sincerely,

EDW'D. W. BLYDEN.

#### LIBERIA ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

This Conference assembled at Monrovia on the 19th of January. The Rev. James S. Payne was chosen President and the Rev. James H. Deputie Secretary. The separation of the Liberia Conference from the Methodist Episcopal Church was discussed, and the Minutes of the Liberia Conference at its last session were deemed as not correctly representing the mind of the Conference. The whole subject was finally disposed of by the adoption of the following preamble and resolution:

*Whereas*, The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, convened in Cincinnati, 1880, did receive the impression that this Conference and the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Liberia had assumed an hostile attitude to the mother Church, and had taken, or were about to take, steps to secede from her jurisdiction and authority; and *whereas*, no such intention ever entered into any purpose on our part, nor have any such articles of secession ever been drawn up or contemplated by us; our sole object and design being only to effect such measures as would better conserve the peace and harmony, health and growth, of our dear Methodism in Liberia, to save it from disruption and disintegration; and to assume such a basis as to better secure a general fusion of all the different branches of the great Methodist family now flocking to our shores; therefore,

*Resolved*, That while we are still persuaded of the feasibility and expediency of the adoption of some measure that will bring the membership into greater sympathy and co-operation with the active working of the Church, and make the membership feel a greater identity with the ministry in this work, yet we do declare ourselves loyal to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and shall adhere firmly to her doctrines, discipline, and usages.

The following are the appointments for 1881:

MONROVIA DISTRICT, *C. A. Pitman, P. E.*—Monrovia Station, *C. A. Pitman*; *J. S. Payne*, sup. New Georgia, Pekppa Big Town, Palmere and New York, *G. I. Hargraves*. Ammonsville and Paynesville Circuit, *S. B. Lane*. Robertsport and Lalla, *B. K. M'Keever*.

ST. PAUL'S RIVER DISTRICT, *D. Ware, P. E.*—Clay-Ashland, and Sass Town, *W. M. Richards*. Caldwell Circuit, to include Upper and Lower Caldwell and Congotown, *H. B. Capehart*. Virginia, Brewerville, and Congotown, *T. A. Sims*, one to be supplied. Millsburgh, White Plains, and Arthington, *W. P. Kennedy, Sr.* Robertsville Circuit, *M. V. Bruce*. Carysburg and Bensonville, *W. S. Hagans, J. W. Cooper*.

BASSA DISTRICT, *J. H. Deputie, P. E.*—Upper Buchanan Circuit, to be supplied. Lower Buchanan Circuit, to be supplied. Edina, Farmer-setta, and Bullentown, *G. W. Bryant*. Bexley Circuit, to include Hartford, Fortsville, and Bexley, to be supplied, *J. R. Moore*, sup. Marshall Circuit, including Congotown, to be supplied. Mt. Olive Circuit, *J. H. Deputie, J. Harris, J. P. Artes*, sup.

SINOE AND CAPE PALMAS DISTRICT, *C. H. Harmon, P. E.*—Greenville and Lexington Circuit, *W. P. Kennedy, Jr.* Louisiana and Blountsville, to be supplied. Mt. Scott and Tubmantown, *C. H. Harmon*. Gilbert Haven Station, *Settra Kroo, C. Cummings*. Barreka Station, to be supplied.

STATISTICAL REPORT. Probationers, 141; full members, 2,044; local preachers, 58; children baptized, 67; adults baptized, 47; number of churches, 28; probable value, \$33,000; number of parsonages, 3; probable value, \$390; amount raised for building and improving churches and parsonages, \$2,000; collected for Conference claimants, \$350; for Sunday-School Union, of Methodist Episcopal Church, \$2,307; number of Sabbath-schools 33; officers and teachers, 237; scholars of all ages, 1,443; collected for ministerial support, \$1,600.

#### ARTHINGTON SETTLEMENT.

Yesterday I visited the Americo-Liberian settlement of Arthington, distant from Muhlenburg about two miles, to attend a Sabbath-school anniversary. This settlement was founded about ten years ago, and is, I think, the most flourishing and promising of all Liberian communities. Its people came from North and South Carolina, and settled in an unbroken forest. They worked with a will, the forest was gradually cleared, and now they are living quite comfortably. The total number of men, women and children, is three hundred. They have under cultivation six hundred acres of land, on part of which they have planted one hundred and fifty thousand young coffee-trees, from which they

gathered last year thirty thousand pounds of coffee, worth about \$6000 cash. Many of them have good houses, and others are building, so that the whole place bears an air of improvement not often seen in west African settlements.

The majority of the people are Baptists, and they have just completed a neat little church, which would do credit to any American town of that size. They have no money, but each member went into the bush and sawed plank by hand, and made shingles until they had enough to put up the church, and enough to exchange for nails, hinges, etc. The men gave so many day's work each week, while the women cooked for them; and as a number are good carpenters, the building is quite neat. Yesterday, as I listened to the speeches of the children, many of them being well rendered, and looked over the well-dressed audience, and contrasted them with what they were when I came here, over six years ago, I could not help exclaiming, "Behold, what hath God wrought."

D. A. DAY.

January 14, 1881.

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#### THE SPRING EXPEDITION.

Another expedition, with emigrants for Liberia, will be dispatched in May, by the American Colonization Society. No debt will be incurred, and the number aided will be in proportion to the amount contributed. Every gift of \$100 sent to the American Colonization Society, Washington, D. C., will provide for the passage of a worthy emigrant and for his shelter, food, and medical attendance for six months after arrival, while clearing his land, building his house and planting his crop. Ten acres are presented to each adult or twenty-five for a family. A thatched house, which will last three years, can be built for \$30. The settlements at Brewerville and Arthington are specially attractive. Many energetic Episcopalian emigrants would gladly go from Barbados, West Indies, and plant a new station on the Cavalla river, the largest in Liberia, if means can be furnished.

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#### ALL SAINTS HALL, GRAND BASSA COUNTY.

An urgent appeal for ten thousand dollars to maintain *All Saints Hall* in Liberia, is signed by Hon. John H. B. Latrobe of Baltimore, and other responsible gentlemen. Ten thousand dollars have been secured, but a like sum is needed to maintain it.

Miss Margaretta Scott has been and is the inspiration of this worthy effort. She spent last July and August on the Liberian coast, to select a site for the school. A charmingly picturesque place has been chosen

and arrangements made for quarrying the stone, getting out the heavy timber, and clearing and planting some forty of the two hundred acres in Grand Bassa County, given by the Liberian Legislature. The expense of the preparatory work now being done in Africa, with the exception of \$200, is undertaken by people there. It is most noble; for, with one exception, they can only do this by making great personal sacrifices, and it is also indicative of their great desire to secure the better education of the daughters of the land.

Liberia is a civilized Nation having its quota of educated men—gentlemen. The proposed school is for their daughters, and must aim to mould them into earnest Christian women, good wives, true mothers, capable of influencing the home and social life of the nation. The surroundings must be elevating, inexpensive, but tasteful and attractive; a model for the homes of the country.

Liberia is an important nucleus of African civilization. No civilization in its earlier stages has made a more hopeful record.—*Southern Workman.*

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*For The African Repository.*

### AFRICAN CONTINENTAL RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

It is proposed to organize a company with the above title. The great continent of Africa has been estimated to have a population as high as 200,000,000. According to the *American Cycloædia*, Soudan, extending from the Sahara to the Equator, and from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean, a territory as large as the United States, has a population of 50,000,000. This region has been traversed for centuries by caravans from Morocco, Algiers, Tripoli, Tunis, Egypt and Arabia, and is far the best civilized of all Negroland. The people are nearly half Mahommedan and half Pagan, with a few Christians. According to all travellers, it is generally a very rich country, well watered with rains and drained by the mighty Nile, Niger and partly by the Congo, all having large tributaries. The country is generally heavy timbered, with some large prairies, and in many parts it has an excellent agriculture, even in some localities, according to Lander and Barth, equalling that of England. It raises all known grains in abundance, together with all tropical plants. It has numerous large clay walled cities of from 10,000 to 50,000, and at least two over 100,000 population, and many of these are only twenty or thirty miles apart, with innumerable villages between. Kano, in the heart of the continent, has 40,000 people engaged exclusively in the manufacture of woollen and cotton cloth, dyed blue with native indigo. Kong, a large city, is employed in making saddles and horse trappings. The Feljatah empire has a population of 12,000,000, the capitol, Soccato, hav-

ing 125,000 inhabitants; and there are other large organized governments in Soudan having standing armies, schools and other civilized establishments. It has the largest and most numerous wild animals on the globe, with all the domestic animals and often vast herds of cattle and horses.

It is rapidly becoming manifest to all Europe that Africa would furnish a very large and rapidly increasing trade for their surplus manufactures if railroads were built to get the goods into the country, and the products to pay for them out to the markets of the world where they are much needed. To do this Egypt is building a railroad several hundred miles around the cataracts of the Nile, which with steamboats below and above the cataracts and on its numerous large tributaries, will give them steam communication with the rich and populous eastern Soudan south to the Equator. Railroads are also proposed by the Italians from Tripoli, and by the French from Algeria, across the desert of Sahara by way of the oasis, to penetrate Central Soudan. The French Assembly at its last session appropriated money to survey a railroad from their colony of Senegal, on the West Coast, to reach the upper Niger valley. The English also propose railroads from their settlements at the Gambia and Sierra Leone to penetrate Soudan. Three English companies are about to build four short railroads from the coast to several valuable gold mines near the well known city of Abbeokuta, with its 125,000 inhabitants. Four English companies have thirty steamers trading to the West Coast—doing a large and increasing business.

From one important fact, however, America has superior means to secure this vast trade, if advantage is taken of it. White Europeans cannot live in this climate, and Europe has no colored colonists to penetrate and civilize the country. On the contrary, we have the Republic of Liberia, with 1,000,000 people, colonists and natives, organized into a stable and progressive government, and situated nearly centreways of Soudan, on the West Coast. We have also 5,000,000 colored people rapidly becoming desirous to emigrate to the land of their forefathers; of whom, at this time, about 500,000 have presented applications to the American Colonization Society, to emigrate to Liberia as soon as they can procure the entire or the greater part of their passage money, which they hope to shortly have from their earnings. Here, then, are the men whom it is proposed to use to Christianize and civilize and extend our trade into Africa. Colonization and railroads are the regeneration of the earth, of which America is the most illustrious example. It is therefore proposed to build a railroad from Liberia to the heart of Africa, ultimately to cross the continent. To inaugurate this great movement the names of a score or two of large capitalists, manufacturers, merchants and ship-builders are desired as corporators, when an organization will be effect-

ed and a party of engineers will be sent out to continue the survey for a railroad from Monrovia favorably commenced by Commodore Shufeldt, to be extended several hundred miles in the interior. The road will be commenced and pushed forward as rapidly as means will permit, aided by large land grants from the several nations through which it passes.

At the same time a line of steamships will be put on, to sail from New York with railroad material and goods suited to the African trade, to touch at Norfolk and Charleston for colored emigrant passengers, and thence to Monrovia, 4,000 miles, in twelve days. The return cargoes will be coffee, sugar, palm oil, peanuts, camwood, ivory, copper and gold. The road will follow up the St. Paul river through coffee and sugar plantations, rapidly increasing, through the Kong Mountains or hills, known for a hundred years to be rich in gold, and thence into the great Niger valley and the heart of the continent, to open up this vast and populous region to our trade, enterprise and civilization. And in a few years it will be the pioneer line to cross the continent, by extending to the Nile or connecting with a railroad built west from that river, and lastly, by a short road to be ultimately extended to the mouth of the Red Sea. It will thus furnish a direct route to Cairo and Eastern Europe, also for thousands of pilgrims from the heart of Africa to Mecca, and will be the best and most direct route at all seasons from the east coast of North and South America, to and from Jerusalem, Western Asia, the East Indies, China, Japan and Australia.

AUGUSTUS WATSON.

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

During the Month of March, 1881.

MASSACHUSETTS. (\$1.00).		ward cost of emigrant passage to Liberia.....	25 00
<i>North Brookfield.</i> Thomas Hill	1 00	<i>New Berne.</i> Miss Mary A. Brown	1 00
NEW YORK. (\$20.00.)		MICHIGAN. (\$5.00.)	
<i>Brooklyn.</i> Dr. Theo. L. Mason..	20 00	<i>Grand Rapids.</i> A Friend.....	5 00
PENNSYLVANIA. (\$70.00.)		FOR REPOSITORY.	
<i>Philadelphia.</i> Edward Coles \$50.		Virginia, \$1; South Carolina, \$1;	
F. G. Schultz \$20 .....	70 00	Canada \$3.....	5 00
NEW JERSEY. (\$5.00.)		RECAPITULATION.	
<i>Plainfield.</i> Mrs. Joseph Tompkins.....	5 00	Donations.....	102 00
NORTH CAROLINA. (\$25.00.)		African Repository.....	5 00
<i>Smithfield.</i> Miles Mitchener to-		Emigrant toward cost of passage	25 00
		Rent of Colonization Building.....	247 80
		Interest for Schools in Liberia....	90 00
		Total Receipts in March..	\$469.80



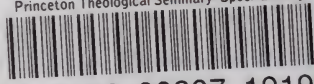




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